delimitation surface (24) that is formed by the delimitation element (16), where $\gamma = 90°$ or $\gamma > 90°$.

4. Device according to claim 1, characterised in that the positive driving can be controlled mechanically or by motor, wherein the counter-electrode (14) interacts with a positive driving, the course of which, in at least one portion, corresponds to the course of the first delimitation surface (18).

5. Device according to claim 1, characterised in that all the delimitation surfaces (18, 22, 24) are structured.

6. Device according to claim 1, characterised in that the sonotrode (12) includes a plurality of delimitation surfaces (18).

7. Device according to claim 6, characterised in that in its region comprising the delimitation surfaces (18), the sonotrode (12) has a polygonal cross-section, such as an octagonal cross-section.

8. Device according to at least one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the counter-electrode (14) is positively driven in such a manner that when placing the conductors into the compacting chamber (20), the counter-electrode extends externally of the compacting chamber.

9. Device according to at least one of the preceding claims, characterised in that an intermediate element (58) such as an intermediate plate extends between the sonotrode (12) and the delimitation element (16).

10. Device according to at least one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the edge (56) of the sonotrode (12) adjoining the delimitation element (16) and/or the edge (54) of the delimitation element (16) adjoining the counter-electrode (14) and/or the edge (52) of the counter-electrode adjoining the sonotrode is

EXPLANATION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 19 (1)